

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VIII.

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NO. 25

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

South Carolina Rail Road.—The integrity and business capacity of its Officers and Agents.—We hope we shall not be charged with State vanity in asking the attention of our readers, everywhere, to the following short extract from the semi-annual Report of Mr. Tupper, late President of S. C. & C. R. R. Company to the meeting of the Stockholders in January last.

It has been usual to sneer at the business habits of Southern men, as if method and exactitude were things quite beyond our power to reach, whether from education or climate we have never heard explained. It has been very recently supposed, too, that commercial integrity and official faithfulness had, by no means, their closest residence in the South. Let the following facts as to the way in which our leading moneyed institution has been managed, for years past, and is now, speak for themselves! They are as honorable to the parties and their native State, as they are true.

The concluding observation of Mr. Tupper (which we have italicized) is not more noble than, economically regarded, profound; and if in dying, he leave to his children no other bequest than a character formed on these principles, it will be an honorable heritage enough, and they will want no other. Long-long may it be, we devoutly hope, before what he so significantly terms, in speaking of the New York frauds—"the popular custom of the times,"—obtains foothold on the soil of South Carolina. "Old-fashioned honesty" for us, though poverty come with it.

Faithfulness of Officers, &c.—I cannot close this Report without expressing to the officers and men, in the employ of the Company, the obligation I feel to them for the aid I have had in transacting the business allotted to me.

In fact, the duties of the President have almost been annihilated, by the strictness and faithfulness of others to their respective duties. For if all others perform theirs, there is little left for him to do.

And it has been so much of late, that I have felt myself almost an idler in the way of those who were busy in the varied engagements to which their respective employments called them. And when any defect has been discovered in any department, before the formal request to the proper officers could be made for its correction, it has been done and my wishes anticipated.

And wherever engaged, whether at the bureau or in the swamp, I have felt as if the officers and men were all of one family, desirous of contributing to the comfort of each other, while attending to the interest of the Company with apparently more zeal, than if the business were their own.

This has done much to lighten the burden of these duties, and added to the pleasure of recording the performance of them.

This is certainly something to be said respecting the integrity of those who have handled the money of this Company. From the time of the first payment of instalments to the present time, not one hundred dollars has been lost by the default of any of the officers or agents of the Company, though millions have passed through various hands in the space of these fifteen years—and when it is recollected that the last few years have been more remarkable than any former period, for fraud and default, it is the more to be admired, that we have been blessed with so many faithful to their respective trusts.

Scarcely a day passes without some new account of a great fraud on a moneyed institution; a default of some of their officers; one paper gives an account of 7 that have occurred in New York city in the last year, amounting to \$670,000, and when these things are heard, and seen, all around us, the integrity and vigilance of our officers have kept them holding on to old-fashioned honesty! without regard to the popular custom of the times.

Of about \$600,000 remitted, and a good deal of it when large shipping houses were failing, only about 1 of 1 per cent has been lost by bad bills—and in other transactions the whole amount of loss will not exceed a few hundred dollars, in some

\$100,000 sold on a credit, only \$5000 uncollected, and it is believed the greater part of this will be yet collected.

As far as travelers are concerned, we have been as much favored in protecting life as property.

In 12 years daily running of trains on our Road, not a passenger's life has been lost upon it—yet about 400,000 have passed it in that time.

It will not be considered, that I have said too much on individual character, when it is remembered, that capital, science, and the arts, would be a dead letter without honesty to direct them to useful and legitimate purposes.

From the Planter.

Is Labor Honorable?—We trust that our readers will bear with us in commenting once more on this topic. Labor is honorable. In a country like this, where a thousand fields are open to the enterprising and industrious young man, to spend the flower of his youth unemployed because he cannot fill, at once, a station of destination, or reap a golden harvest without the toil of years, is itself, the very disgrace that he feared to incur, by engaging in some of the humble vocations of life. It is, certainly, less pleasant to handle a blacksmith's hammer, than a lawyer's brief; but a young man, in choosing an occupation, had better be well assured that he can manage the latter with more skill and effect, than the former, before he decides to forego the labors of the forge, for those of the law-office. Many a man who would have become an ornament to society, as a mechanic, has become an useless drone, as a lawyer or doctor.

It is a sad mistake, which many young men make, in supposing that a man's occupation gives him respectability. There is a wide difference between calling (or occupation), and character. A man's occupation is but the means of gaining character. To select, therefore, a profession for which he is not well qualified, in preference to a trade, or the labors of a farm for which he is, is really to throw away respectability, and, perhaps, distinction. Let any intelligent Lawyer, pass the meridian of life, decide the question. Let him cast his eyes around a court room, and select a half dozen who have just commenced at the bar, and who have been educated to regard manual labor as degrading, and then let him select from a work-shop, an equal number of hard-working young mechanics, and ask him to decide which will be the men of influence and of property fifteen or twenty years hence. He will, without a moment's hesitation, point to the mechanics. The road to wealth and distinction, is a toil-some one, but it is not bounded by the narrow limits of any vocation. Far be it from us to underrate the noble professions of Law and Medicine. Each presents a wide field for usefulness and honorable distinction. But they are not the only fields of which respectability, or even distinction, may be gained; nor do they, of themselves, confer either respectability or distinction. As an evidence of this, look at the wealthiest and most distinguished men in South Carolina. They gained their wealth and distinction in various pursuits; but it was by industry and economy, that each proved successful in his own avocation. In fact, in a profession, success is as much dependent on patient industry and economy, as it is in those avocations that require manual labor. Take the most distinguished Lawyers and Physicians; how did they rise? A large majority of them commenced poor, but the secret of their success is, that they started as poor men. They toiled patiently through the dull drudgery of business, and were not ashamed of the most rigid economy; never striving to be fashionable young men? Youth, with their time, was a season of toil, and with ripe years came the reward of honor, when wealth, flowing in apace, would permit greater indulgence in the elegancies and luxuries of life. Take the wealthy as a class. How large a portion do you find of them, who began as plough-boys, brick-layers, black-smiths, tailors, shoe-makers, &c.? These men have made their fortunes by labor, and having made it, they have not lost sight of the value of honest labor and economy, they enjoy a distinguished place in society. We are forced then, to the conclusion, not only that labor is honorable, but that it is an almost certain road to as high distinction as is compatible with the talents and education of the individual who may choose to seek an honest living in this way.

We would not repress the ardor of any young man who aspires to eminence in a profession. If he has entered it with the determination to toil, up the ascent before him, until he reaches a point of distinction, let him persevere. Such a young man will succeed. But if he has selected a profession from a dread of labor, believing that a profession and respectability are synonymous terms, he will probably find that some hard-working young Mechanic, on whom he now looks down, will look down upon him from a far more elevated position, before they have both passed the meridian of life.

Anniversary of Hamburg.—Twenty two years ago last Sunday, our little city, Hamburg was first begun; on that day the founder, Henry Shultz, raised the first building, and before the sun went down on that day, one hundred frames were reared up. We are in a flourishing condition at this date—brick edifices are going up, and the city rising in wealth and distinction. —Journal, July 5.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

4 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

From Smith & Wither's European Times.

General Summary.—Our sheet to-day necessarily presents less than its usual variety, in consequence of the Great Western having sailed so recently—three days ago; but it will be found, nevertheless, to contain every thing that has occurred in the interim worth recording. The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Arms Bill, on Friday night, was one of the most animated which has taken place during the session; the policy of the present as compared with the late Government was reviewed by the friends and opponents of acrimony: Lord John Russell's speech, in particular, was warmly strong and pointed; it has received a large meed of praise from the party of which his lordship is the recognized leader. Indeed, at the present moment, Ireland absorbs the exclusive attention of the statesmen and public writers of England. Matters have come to a crisis, less rapid than critical; but hitherto, beyond sending large bodies of troops to subdue any outbreak that may occur, the Government has done nothing to arrest it. But it is clear, from the ministers' tone, that their patience is exhausted. A few days will probably witness the development of their policy. "The subject is surrounded with difficulty, and requires to be handled with difficulty. A false or an unfortunate move would end in upsetting the ministry, and, perhaps, convulsing the country. Great men rise with great occasions: It will be seen ere long whether England's minister is equal to the emergency, not merely of making Ireland pacific, but, what is of far more consequence as regards the welfare of the empire at large, rendering her contented. Various are the panaceas propounded for that purpose: Peel's choice will make or mar him as a statesman. Mr. O'Connell declared, on Thursday, at the great meeting at Ennis, that the Government were more disposed to conciliate than to coerce, and that if they were prepared to sever the Church from the State in Ireland, he would meet them in "excellent humour." He stated that Peel and the conciliatory party in the Cabinet had prevailed. In London, however, the belief is quite the other way, and that the Duke of Wellington's recipe for quieting the Irish, force, had found the greatest number of supporters in the Cabinet, leaving Peel and the moderate party in a minority. The language used by Lord Stanley and Sir Jas. Graham, during Friday's debate, in contradiction to that of Sir Robert Peel, is calculated to strengthen the latter impression. A little time, however, will decide the question. The rent is expected this week to reach the enormous sum of £300,000.

Rumors reached Paris at the end of the week that Espartero and the young Queen of Spain had fled from the capital. The French Government is accused of withholding the news from Spain for purposes of its own. There was no truth in the statement, though it is evident that the position of Espartero is still critical. Nothing worthy of note had occurred in France.

IRELAND.

Mallow was, on Sunday, the scene of the next demonstration, at which 400,000 persons are said to have been present. Large bodies of troops and police were stationed in the neighborhood. The enormous multitude paraded the town in procession, and then proceeded to an open space, where Mr. O'Connell delivered an address. Mr. O'Connell dwelt much on Sir Robert Peel's use of the Queen's name, and on Lord Lyndhurst's assertion that the Irish were aliens in blood, language, and religion.

When he heard him say that they were aliens in language, he replied that, talking the same language, the Saxons spoke it with a hissing, croaking tone, whilst the Irish spoke it out fully from the heart, and gave the significance of cordiality to the words they uttered.

But his most notable speech was at the dinner, when six hundred persons sat down to table. He began thus— "The time is come when we must be doing. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you may soon learn the alternative to live as slaves or die as freemen. (Hear!) and tremendous cries of 'We'll die freemen!' mingled with cheers. No, you will not be free men if you are not perfectly in the right, and your enemies in the wrong. (Cries of 'So they are!') I think I perceive a fixed disposition on the part of some of our Saxon traducers to put us to the test. (Cheers.) The efforts already made by them have been most abortive and ridiculous. (Hear!) In the midst of peace and tranquility they are covering over our land with troops. (Hear!) Yes, I speak with the awful determination, with which I commenced my address in consequence of news received this day. There was no House of Commons on Tuesday, for the Cabinet was considering what they should do, not for Ireland but against her. (Cheers.) But gentlemen, as long as they leave us a rag of the constitution, we will stand on it. (Tremendous cheering.) We will violate no law, we will assail no enemy; but you are much mistaken if you think others will not assail you. (A voice.—We are ready to meet them!) To be sure you are. (Cheers.) Do you think that I suppose you to be cowards or fools? (Cheers.) I am speaking of our being assailed. (Hear, hear!) Thursday was spent in an en-

deavor whether or not they should use coercive measures. (Hear, hear, and hisses.) Yes, coercive measures; and on what pretext? (Cheering.) Was Ireland ever in such a state of profound tranquillity? (Cries of 'Never!')

He impudently Waterford expedition to the information of "low vile Orangemen," through whom the people were to be coerced; and remarked that there was not a single Irishman in the Council on Thursday. He proceeded—

"What I want you and them to understand, is that we are sensible of the position in which we are placed—(cheers)—that we have our apprehensions—by apprehensions I do not mean fears—(loud cheers)—but they are threatening us with offence. (Hear!) An Act of Parliament binding two countries is insisted to be repealed by the Irish people. (Hear, hear!) Have we not the ordinary cries of 'Hear, hear!' Are we to be called slaves? (No, no!) Are we to be trampled under foot? (No, no!) And cheering. Oh, they never shall trample me at least. (Tremendous cheering and that lasted several minutes.) I was wrong, they may trample me under foot. (Cries of 'No, no!' the never shall.) I say they may trample me; but it will be my dead body they will trample on, not the living man." (Hear!) and most tremendous cheering.)

Subsequently he made this historical allusion—

"Yes, and Peel and Wellington may be second Cromwells. (Hear! and hisses.) They may get his blunted truncheon, and they may, oh, sacred Heaven! enset on the fair occupants of that gallery (pointing to the ladies' gallery), the murder of the Wexford ladies. (Oh, oh!) But I am wrong, they never shall. (Tremendous cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.) What alarms me is the progress of injustice. That ruffianly Saxon paper, the Times, (loud groans—the number received by me this day resumes to threaten us with such a fate. (Oh, oh!)) But let it not be supposed that I made that appeal to the ladies as a fling of my imagination. (Hear, hear.) No, the number of 300 ladies, the beauty and loveliness of Wexford, the young and the old, the maid and the matron, when Cromwell entered the town by treachery—300 inoffensive women, of all ages and classes, were collected round the cross of Christ, erected in a part of the town called the Bull Ring; they prayed to the English for humanity, and Cromwell slaughtered them. (Oh, oh!) and great sensation.) I tell you this, 300 of the grace and beauty and virtue of Wexford were slaughtered by the English ruffians—sacred Heaven! (Tremendous sensation, and cries of 'Oh, oh!') I am not at all imaginative when I talk of the possibility of such occurrences now; but yet I assert there is no danger of the women, for the men of Ireland would die to the last in their defence. (Here the entire company rose and cheered for several minutes.) We were a paltry remnant then, we are millions now." (Renewed cheering.)

Dublin intelligence of Thursday reports another Repeal demonstration, at Marree, near Limerick, on Tuesday; 100,000 attending. A parish-priest headed the speakers in denouncing "the Saxon," and banded to Mr. O'Connell £618 for Repeal rent. Mr. Thomas Steele "flung open defiance to the Lord de Grey and the bloody villains—Wellington and Peel."

The proceedings of Ennis, on Thursday, were distinguished by the same enthusiasm which has characterized all the great gatherings recently in Ireland. The numbers present were variously estimated from 250,000 to 500,000. One or two extracts from Mr. O'Connell's speech will suffice—

Men of Clon (he said) he had news for them, the repeal is coming; they were on the very verge of carrying it, and it would not be long postponed. (Cheers.) Clon has spoken out, and Ireland once again shall be free. (Cheers.) The voice of Clon was heard again on the wild winds of heaven with the power of the storm and the force of lightning—its powerful light already proclaimed liberty for old Ireland, and frightened Wellington of Waterloo, and his confident Peel, the spinning Jenny. (Cheers and laughter.) Clon beat Wellington and knocked down Peel—(cheers)—and laughed at both for falling. (Cheers and laughter.) Yes, the green foliage of Clon was spread out before them. Peel and Wellington were the foes which they hated, and were quailing beneath their exertions; their banner was waving on the summit of the loftiest hill in Ireland, and let him see the hand that would bring it down. (Cheers.) The force with which they contended for emancipation was not one-tenth of the power which was then displayed through the land. For the last fortnight, he addressed 2,000,000 of men—cheerful, healthy, chipping, determined, and peneable men—myriads, whose arms slumbered with more than the giant's strength in the fable, and whose physical power was able to conquer Europe and Asia. (Loud Cheers.)

At the dinner in the evening, he commenced his speech thus—

I am a proud man.—I own it. I am a proud man. I never will deny it. (Cheers.) I may be sneered at for the declaration, but I own it—I am a very proud man. I am glad that gradual growth of the great cause, until it has accumulated at length into a powerful and gigantic shape, that in its career it become like the mighty

avalanche of the Alpine hills, small in its outset as it left the mountain top, increasing as it comes down, and bears with it every obstacle, until overhooting all obstructions, it pours irresistibly forward, annihilating towns, villages, streams and lakes, and alters the entire face of nature in one gigantic convulsion. (Cheers.)

In the course of the speech, Mr. O'Connell stated that he was told by a distinguished person, who had it from the Queen's lips, that she never authorized Sir Robert Peel to use her name, as he had done in the House of Commons, for putting down the Repeal agitation. He also stated that in a few weeks he had addressed 2,000,000 of his countrymen, and that when he got 3,000,000 of hearers he would proceed on a new tack.

Alluding to the rumors abroad for putting down the agitation, he said the government had resolved upon not coercing them; they wished to "coax the birds off the bush." If they were prepared to sever the church from the state in Ireland, he should be much obliged and delighted with the change, and meet them in excellent good humor. "The real sinew—the arms," as Mr. O'Connell says, flowed in abundance £1,200 at Ennis, £600 at Marree, and Heavens how much from Ashlough on Sunday; and no one need wonder if the rental rent for the next week far exceed £3,000.

According to the Limerick Chronicle, "the Lord Chancellor has been advised to address a circular to every individual magistrate in Ireland, demanding a categorical answer to the question of his being a Repealer or not, it being the determination of government to leave no magistrate in the commission of the peace who is not of the same opinion and determination of her majesty and the privy council on the impolicy and danger of such a movement." If this information be correct, it is absurd to suppose that any independent gentleman would continue to hold the commission of the peace on the terms proposed in the foregoing statement.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.

Later from Mexico.—By the arrival of the ship Rochester at this port yesterday, we are placed in possession of our Mexican correspondence and copious files of papers from the capital. We subjoin such items of news as are of importance.

The new constitution was sworn in at the city of Mexico on the 13th of June, and was to be sworn in all the Departments within a few days thereafter. The 13th was chosen for the ceremony at the capital as it is the birth day of Santa Anna, and it was performed with all possible solemnity. Our advice, as usual, represent the country as in the most lamentable and precarious position. Universal discontent prevails save with the immediate personal friends and adherents of Santa Anna. The best advice assure us that a revolution may surely be expected, and that the flames will burst out when we least expect it.

It was confidently hoped and believed that the poor Texan prisoners would have been released from their captivity on the 13th ult., and appeals had been prepared to solicit aid to enable them to reach their homes; but the Dictator did not choose to mark the day with any such act of clemency, and they still remain in pitiable bondage. He set at liberty some distinguished citizens of Mexico confined for political offences, among others Pedraza, Orera, Lafraque and Riva Palacio. They came out from their confinement on the evening of the 13th, under a general amnesty extended to all actually in custody or under prosecution for political offences. —Pienayre.

Capt. Owen, of the Rochester, from Vera Cruz, informs us that a Mexican armed vessel at that port on the 23d ult., with 82 sailors, being part of the crew of the steamer Montezuma, who had been paid off and discharged. They were all Englishmen, and twenty-five of the number came up as passengers in the Rochester to this port. The crew of the Guadalupe, it was understood, would also, soon be paid off and discharged. On the 24th, nine transports arrived here at Vera Cruz from Campanchy having on board 800 Mexican troops, being part of the expedition which had operated against Merida. —Bulletin.

Irish Repeal.—The unexpected intelligence has been received of a speech delivered by Daniel O'Connell, before the Repeal Association of Dublin, (and which is said to have been received with every demonstration of applause by that assembly) in which he not only avows his hostility to the system of domestic slavery as it exists in this country, but reviles the character of slaveholders, and particularly those of our Irish fellow citizens, in terms of the vilest slander, renders it proper that those who have felt and expressed sympathy for a people long trodden down by the most grievous oppression, and contending with its proud and powerful oppressor for the inestimable right of governing themselves, should repel the aspersions thus cast upon by Mr. O'Connell; and as there seems to be no question of the authenticity of this speech of his, we feel called upon by our duty as citizens of the South, yielding to none in sincere devotion to the interest and institutions of slave holding States, to pronounce the speech of Mr. O'Connell, a base and malignant libel upon the people of the South, with the fullest expression of the contempt and indignation it has excited in our bosoms. —Federal Union.

[From the Southern Baptist Advocate.]

Mr. Editor.—A volume of auto-biography, entitled "The Experience, Labors, and Sufferings of the Rev. James Jenkins, of the South Carolina Conference," has lately appeared, and as it is likely to obtain extensive circulation among his own denomination, an erroneous statement made by the writer, needs to be corrected.

Recording events of 1822, the author says:

"It was about this time we succeeded in getting a comfortable house of worship at Society Hill, after having preached there for a year or two. Brother Postell and myself dedicated it. He preached the sermon, and I administered the sacrament. It was truly an interesting season."

At this place we met with considerable opposition, and that, too, from a quarter where we ought least to have expected it. A minister, resident in this place, used his influence to keep us out, and tried to break us up, after we had established ourselves there. In a few years his life became so bad, that his usefulness was destroyed, and he had to leave the place.

The minister here alluded to, is the Rev. William Dossey, now of Alabama, but formerly of this State, and for nearly twenty years pastor of the Welsh Neck Church, at Society Hill. For ten years after the time of which Mr. Jenkins speaks, Mr. Dossey retained the pastoral office in the enjoyment of an uncommon measure of confidence and affection, on the part of the Church, and when he resigned it, he did so entirely of his own accord. He left South Carolina, with an unblemished character.

We forbear to comment upon the account given by Mr. Jenkins—satisfying ourselves with declaring it to be at variance with fact.

The subscribers write under the appointment of the Welsh Neck Church, the Church feeling it to be duty there to vindicate the character of their former pastor from injurious misrepresentations. By resolution of the Church, we hereby respectfully request the Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate to notify his readers of this erroneous statement.

JAMES C. FURMAN, Pastor.
JNO. F. WILSON, }
JNO. K. McIVER, } Deacons.
P. K. McIVER, }
Society Hill, June, 1842.

The end of the world postponed.—The Rev. Mr. Miller, in a letter, to Mr. Himes, of this city, is disposed to think that there has been some errors in the calculations respecting the time of the second advent. After noting some of the ceremonies of the typical law, as they appear in the Old Testament, he says—"If this should be true, we shall not see His glorious appearing until after the autumnal equinox. A few months more of trial and calamity, and then all will be over." —Boston Post.

The first sermon in the Tremont theatre was preached last night by the Rev. Dr. Beecher. The house was crowded from the pit to the gallery, and hundreds went away without being able to obtain seats. The text was from the second epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, third chapter, and first four verses, and the evils of the theatre formed the subject of the discourse. The sermon was listened to very attentively by most of the audience, but a few, we regret to say, seemed to be more taken up with the novel appearance of the place in which we presume, they found themselves for the first time, than with the words of the preacher, and we noticed some gentlemen in whom the force of habit was so strong that they sat in the boxes through the whole of the service with their hats on. It is probably known to many of our readers that when the Tremont theatre was erected, Dr. Beecher predicted publicly that he should live to preach in it. This prediction, which appeared extravagant and improbable at the time it was uttered, was last night literally fulfilled. —Boston Post.

The Gold Mines.—If the "searchers after treasure" continue as successful as our cotemporaries in Georgia and North Carolina represent them to be, one objection against the Sub-Treasury, "that there is not gold enough in the country to supply the purposes of trade," is likely soon to be removed; for if the statements we have read are to be relied on, the real El Dorado has certainly been discovered. In the midst of all this good luck, it gives us pleasure to state that at a Mine which has been for some time worked by Mr. Briggs, in this district, and at which about eighty hands are employed, the proceeds for some time past have been between \$1 50 and \$2 a day per hand; and at Mr. Hale's Mine, in Lancaster, employing about the same number of hands, the results have been equally successful. —Cheraw Gaz.

The New Orleans Mint.—The "Crescent" of the 17th instant says: "Our mint in this city is now in a flourishing condition, and has in deposit at the present time nearly \$2,000,000, most of which is gold. It is not generally known that our moneyed men, who are in the habit of receiving large quantities of foreign gold, send most of it to this establishment to have it melted and coined into American money. The premium on this is sufficient to afford them a handsome profit."

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